

Journalism in the 2nd Industrial Revolution c. 1860-c. 1900

Journalism 1002

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Some overlap with earlier material

- Muckraking period
- Ida B. Wells lecture covers largely the same time period

2nd Industrial Revolution

- c. 1867: Typewriter invented and takes its place in business
- 1869: First transcontinental railroad finished
- 1876: Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone
- 1879: Thomas Edison perfected the incandescent lightbulb
- 1903: The Wright brothers flew an airplane with people inside for first time

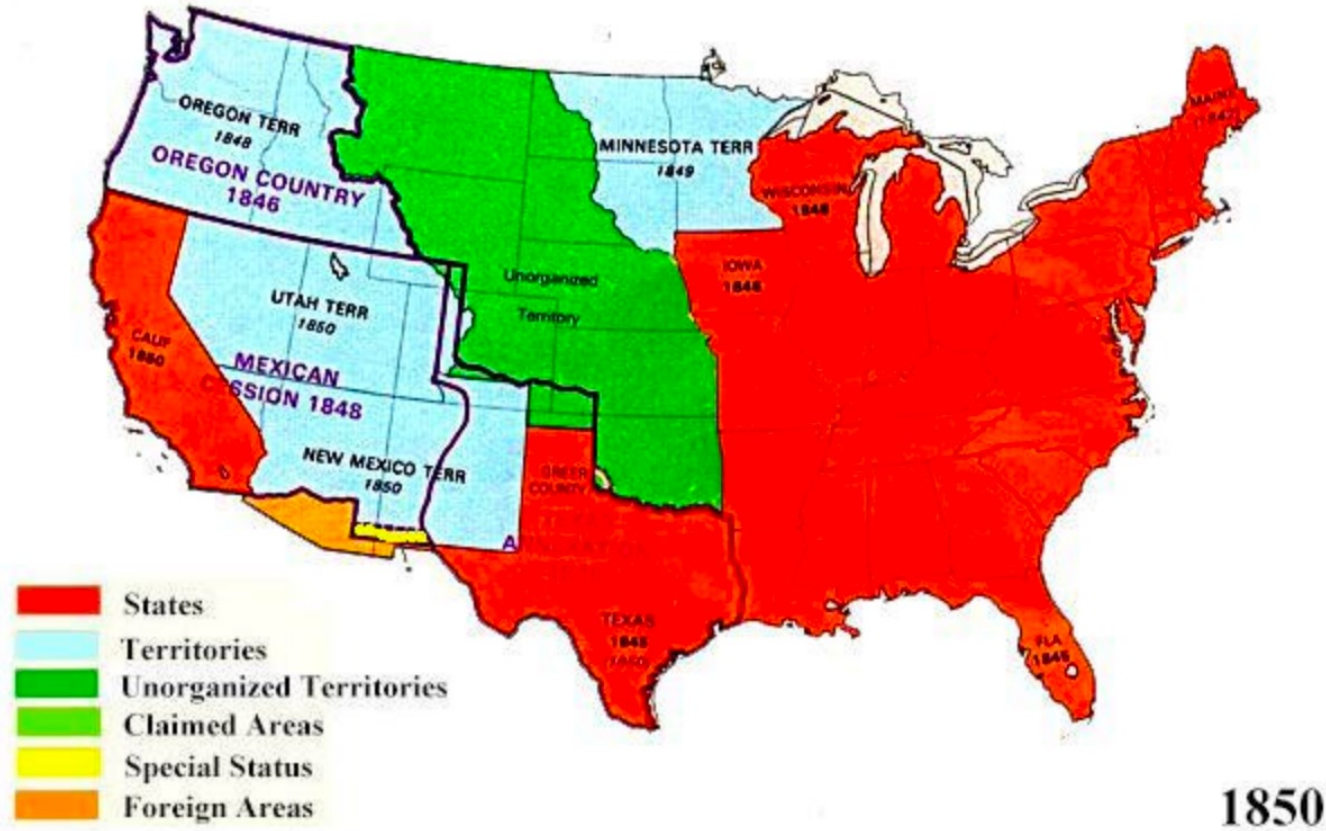
Early typewriter, 1874



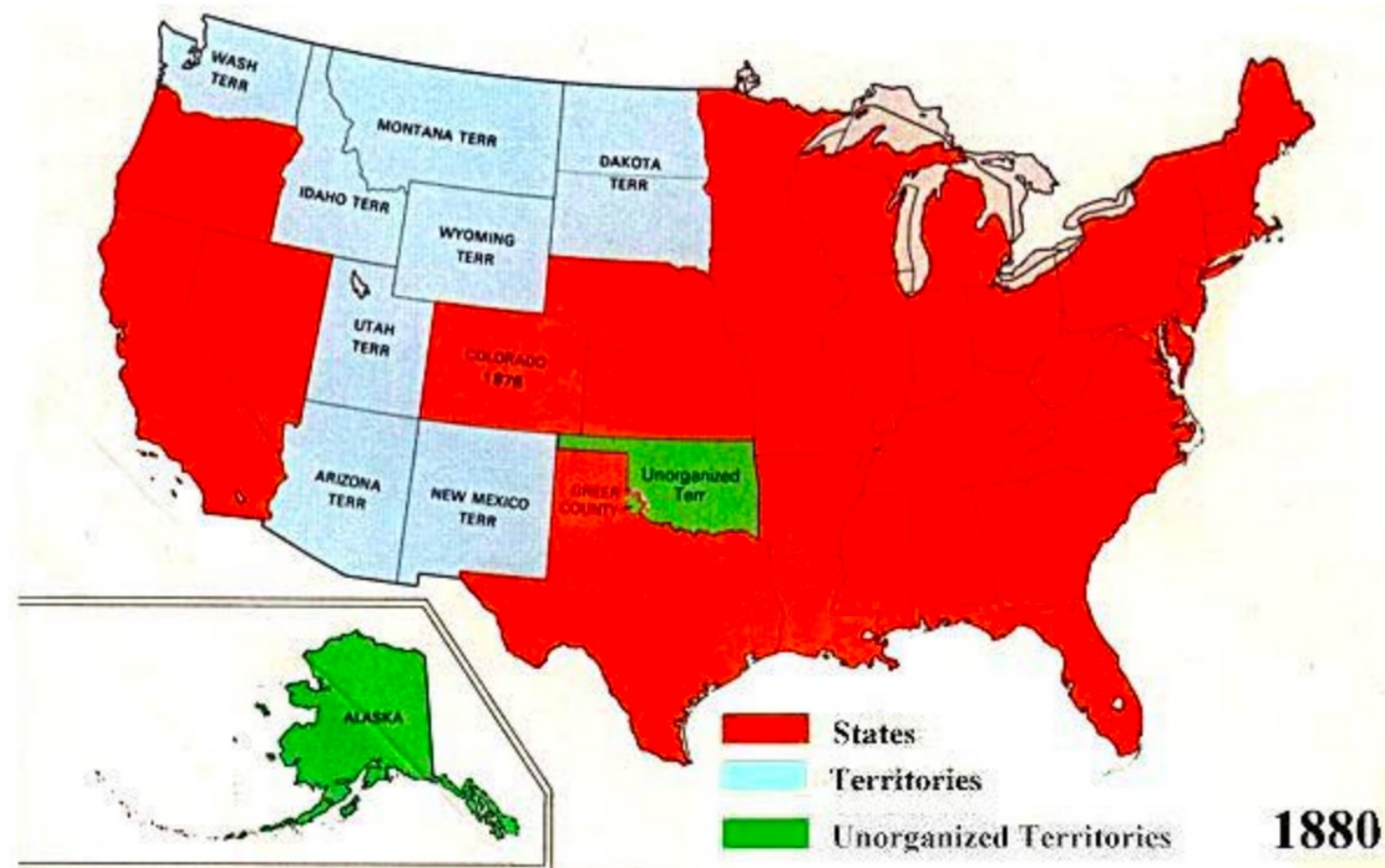
Timeline

- 1850: 254 daily papers in the United States
- 1850s and 1860s: Rotary presses sped up newspaper printing
- 1858: First telegraph line laid under the Atlantic Ocean
- 1860: 387 dailies
- 1867: New York AP and Western AP shared stories
- 1870: 574 dailies
- 1876: Telephone invented
- 1880: 971 dailies
- 1880s: Reporters began using phones. “Leg man” reported on the ground and called on the phone to “rewrite man”

U.S. Territorial Map 1850



U.S. Territorial Map 1880



Samuel Clemens, pen name Mark Twain

- Born in Missouri, became a journalist after the Civil War
- Wrote travel books, articles in addition to his fiction
- Tom Sawyer, (1876) and Huckleberry Finn (1885) based on his life in Missouri and as a riverboat captain
- Twain was the first writer in America to use vernacular speech
- Lived in Connecticut later in life.



Twain valued his early career in newspapers

- 1866: Twain reported about two brothers from Stamford. They attended Trinity College. Their ship caught fire and washed up on Hawaii, where Twain interviewed him for the Sacramento Union.

Immigration

- Chicago was home to many immigrants and their newspapers.
- For example, it became an important center of the Swedish American press.
- Chicago Foreign Language Press Survey later catalogued newspapers in dozens of languages between the Civil War and 1938.

The press did a mostly
abysmal job of covering
the annihilation and
herding of American
Indians in the Dakotas
and West



The Independent.

MANKATO:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1862

WHATEVER IS MORALLY WRONG, CANNOT BE POLITICALLY RIGHT.—Jefferson.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Evacuation of New Ulm

HARD FIGHTING

The Killed & Wounded

The Country Depopulated

FROM FORT RIDGELY

UPPER AGENCY PEOPLE SAVED

STATEMENT OF PARKER PIERCE

We have no time to attempt anything like a connected and detailed history of the events of the past really eventful week to the inhabitants of South-western Minnesota, and, for the present, a mere summary must suffice. Of the terrible massacres, which, when fully written, will form the bloodiest page in the history of border warfare in all the annals of our country, our readers who will receive this paper, are already advised.—Hereafter, we will try and give a full and detailed history of the terrible and

In conflicts with Native Americans in the 1860s, the press sided with white settlers


- A journalism professor, Charles Lewis, studied one frontier paper, the Mankato Record, in what would become Minnesota.
- Like many Western papers, the Mankato Record (Lewis wrote) covered in great grisly detail the executions of the Native Americans.
- Some Eastern papers (not all) said that more than 300 Sioux Indians should not be executed.



Practice questions



- John Milton wrote in 1644 in *Aeropagitica*, "Almost kill a man as kill a good book." What did he mean by this?

- A. He was defending freedom of discussion: writers' rights to speak their minds.
 - B. He thought both men and books should be destroyed.
 - C. He knew killing someone was hard; people should practice by killing a book first.
 - D. He was saying nothing in particular.
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In Hazelwood vs. Kuhlmeier, the U.S. Supreme Court said the principal of Hazelwood High School in East St. Louis, Missouri had acted properly in his dealings with the school newspaper. What had the principal done, and why did the court say that was acceptable?

- A. The principal allowed students to publish articles about teen pregnancy and divorce, and the court said this was good because it was like journalism in the outside world.
- B. The principal censored the students' articles on teen pregnancy and divorce. The court ruled that a public school was not a free-speech platform and that the school could control the content.
- C. The principal was out of town and saw the articles on teen pregnancy and divorce after they were published. He said his free-speech rights had been violated because he wasn't allowed to censor the students. The court agreed.
- D. None of the above. |

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QUESTION 9

Thomas Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense" advocated for the colonies to split from Britain. It was an example of what writing trend?

- ☐ A. Fanciful writing, with made-up scenes, wild claims, and even fake characters.
 - ☐ B. Risk-taking opinion pamphlets by the country's first version of an underground press.
 - ☐ C. Neutral reporting, including opinions of colonists, both men and women, and the British.
 - ☐ D. How-to journalism that would take hold in magazines a century later.
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Multiple Choice: Pamphlets before the Revolution: Thomas Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense..."

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Answer	<div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div>A. Fanciful writing, with made-up scenes, wild claims, and even fake characters.</div></div> <div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/></div><div>B. Risk-taking opinion pamphlets by the country's first version of an underground press.</div></div> <div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div>C. Neutral reporting, including opinons of colonists, both men and women, and the British.</div></div> <div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div>D. How-to journalism that would take hold in magazines a century later.</div></div>